

Perception of Safety and Security among Women of Different Cultures

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A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of M.A. Applied Psychology.

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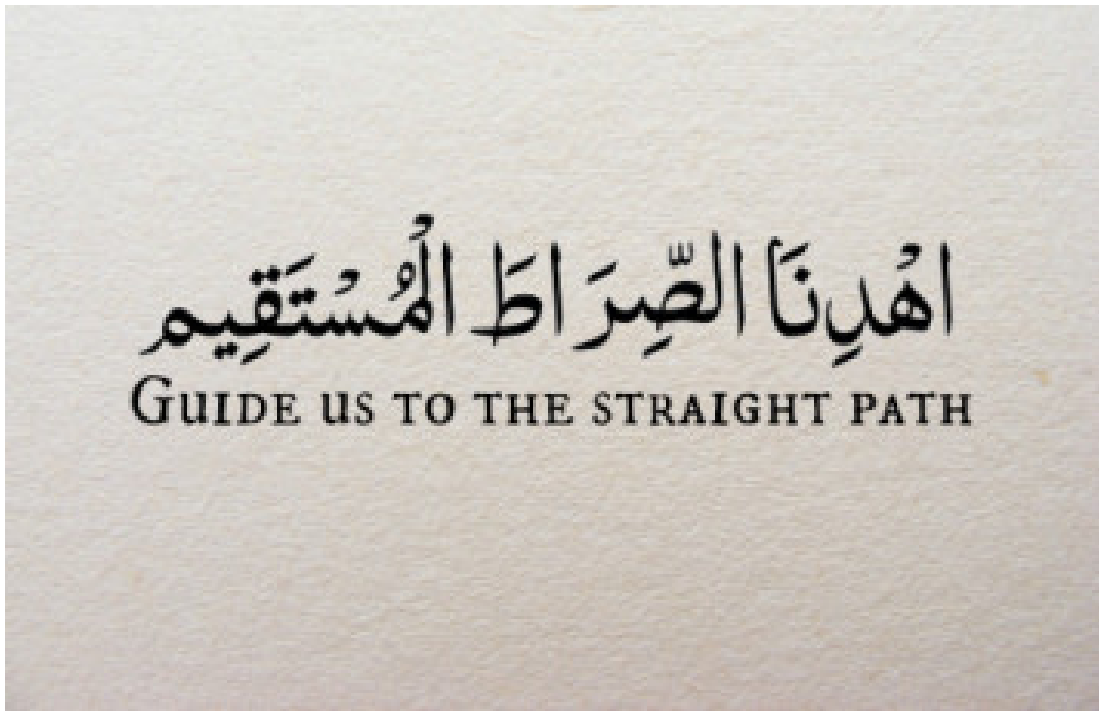
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I

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research is carried out by RUBINA ANJUM under the supervision of Dr. Pardeep Kumar. She has fulfilled all the requirements for the degree of the Master in Applied psychology of the Lovely Professional University, Punjab, regarding the nature and prescribed period of work. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of her original investigation. The work included in this thesis, unless otherwise stated, is all original. I have checked the data from time to time and am satisfied for the genuineness.

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DECLARATION

I here declare that the dissertation entitled “Perception of safety and security among women of different cultures “submitted for M.A degree is entirely original work and all ideas and references have been duly acknowledged. It does not contain any work that has been submitted for award of any other degree.

Date:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is true that one cannot express her/his feelings fully by just writing few words on a piece of paper. But sometimes few words give a sense of solace. First of all, I am thankful to almighty ALLAH for his mercy and blessing. I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt regards to my beloved parents and my elder brother and sisters especially shagufta dee for their blessings, moral support and faith in me, which are guiding light to me.

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Date:

Rubina

Investigator

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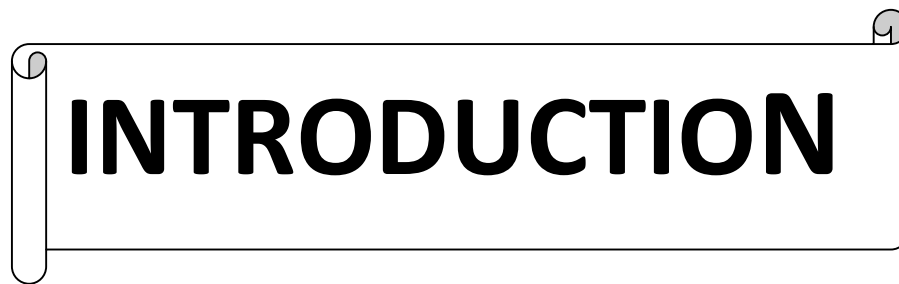
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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to study the perception of the safety and security among women's in different cultures. Because safety and security among women's is one of the vital aspect of life and it forms the second level on the hierarchy of Maslow's self-actualization, being of prime importance. Since ages, safety of women have had been a central theme in their lives. In different cultures, safety of women is a different story. Different cultures have set different parameters for the safety and security of women. The current study tries to understand the perception of safety in women among different cultures. The descriptive survey method was used in this study to obtain pertinent and precise information. For the collection of data the investigator has used **street survey questionnaire** by Jagori. The sample of the study was consisted of 225 among five different cultures. Among these 25 (Afghanistan), 41 (Jammu and Kashmir), 58 (Punjab), 50 (Nigeria) and 48 (Bhutan) were selected through convenient sampling For the purpose of drawing out the results, the investigator used the statistical techniques like descriptive statistics like percentage. The objectives framed by the investigator were: (1) to explore different factors that women find threats to their safety and security, (2) to compare the level of different factors that women find threats to their safety and security and (3) to investigate the differences in perception of safety and security among women's of different cultures. The major hypothesis set by the (1) there exists different factors that women find threats to their safety and security, (2) There exists no differences in the level of different factors that women find threats to their safety and security and (3) There exists no differences in perception of safety and security among women's of different cultures. The main findings of our analysis are according to questions. The first statement was "what personal safety risks concern you most" The result was found that 54% women feel that they are more concerned about being sexual assault, 24% sexual harassment, 8% murder, 6% robbery. (2) The second statement was "which factors contribute to your feelings unsafe" The result showed that 17% women feel that they are concerned about lack of respect from men, 17% women feel that they have concern about men dealing with alcohol and drugs, Nigerian women are feeling more unsafe because of poor lighting facilities. Afghani women's are feeling more unsafe because of lack of respect from men because in Afghanistan most findings revealed that domestic violence is more as compared to their culture.

Key words: Safety, security, Culture and Women

Chapter I



INTRODUCTION

Women's security matters significant whether at home, outside the home or working spot. Last couple of infringement against woman's especially attack cases were extraordinary fear and frightful. In light of such infringement, women security has transformed into a suspicious topic. Most identified crimes against women are violation, endowment passing, wrong behavior at home or work place, grabbing and kidnapping, physical and mental harassment from spouse, relatives, attack on a lady, and sex trafficking. Women are facing such problems in their life due to all these crimes which makes them inferior to men. In order to prove themselves that they are equal to men, women have to go an extra mile. People in the middle age acknowledged women as problematic and therefore women were not allowed to go outside and take part in social activities like men. Even in the advanced age, ladies need to confront numerous more issues in their day by day life and battle a ton to set up their profession. Still there are parents who wish to have only boy baby and educate boys only. For men, women are only meant to keep their family happy and healthy. A woman is found in the general public with more exceptional scorn locate and get to be at higher danger of respect executing on the off chance that she is included in the love marriage or inter-caste marriage. In Indian society, women confront a considerable measure of difficulties in view of the presence of patriarchal society, child bearing and their roles in family care, cultural norms and so on. Women and men do not have equal rights like freedom to go out the home, social freedom and autonomy. Because of the cultural and social specified roles and some domestic responsibilities women are facing problems.

Rape and sexual assault leads to discrimination on the basis of sex, because it snatches the women's ability to live with pride and also restrict her functions in the society. According to (U D H R ART-1) all human beings have equal rights to live dignity and pride .but in our society

when a woman is being sexually assault, this universal law is being violated as the women's are discriminated in this society.

According to United Nations, violence against women can be defined as the violence which is gender based that include physical, sexual, psychological problems that women faces. In addition to that threats of such events leads to inferiority in society and influence both public and private life.

According to one of the survey report done by the United Nations organization, it was found that 200 million women's and girls are demographically missing. This inflation hides one of the most shocking and terrible crimes against humanity .According to biological norm there are 100 new born girls to every 103 new born boys, therefore there should be millions of women are living with us. If any case they are not with us or they are missing this means that either they have been killed, or they have died through delinquency or offense .in simply words we can say that women's are not safe anywhere neither in their homes, nor outside the women's are being discriminated since from their birth when they are in the womb of mother once if it is revealed that the baby is girl child they are being aborted as boys are preferred to girls. If unfortunately they come into the world they have to face many problems because opposite gender is preferred .In many place girls don't get same amount of nutrition's. Medicines and proper care as compared to boys .sometimes unfortunately becoming prey to the any sexual offenders than Honor killing" is the only option is left for them .these problems are accompanying girls in their adulthood also Nowadays acid attack is the most terrible thing to happen to them simply for rejecting the proposal . When these incidents happen to them they become burden for their parents, these victim families left no stone un-turn to get their daughters married. Immediately once they get married the Dowry system becomes the biggest problem for they and women's are

burnt to death per year in “Kitchen accidents” of this dowry system. A horrible number of women’s are killed within their own walls through domestic violence As it is a fact that women’s being physically weak after giving birth to one child does not want to give birth to second child immediately due to some health issues .but they are pressurized by their in-laws and unwontedly they give birth to child which leads to health hazardous and ultimately to death. ,In addition to rape and sexual offense millions of women’s are “sold like cattle’s for sexual purposes .It has been found that 700,000to 4 million women’s are forced or sold into prostitution, some of them to sold pimps and some to Brothels in Europe alone. It is estimated that about US\$7-12 billon per year are gained from these slavery market and sex trafficking has lead to the destabilize the equilibrium of the population in some countries like (MALDOVA)

Various issues and problems women are facing in Indian society are listed below:

- **Selective abortion and female infanticide:**. Female feticide is a common practice followed in India. After the fetal sex determination and sex selective abortion is done by the medical professionals.
- **Sexual harassment:** Sexual harassment means the violation and abuse against women in public places, public transportation, work place and even at home. This harassment can be mentally and physically by family member, neighbor, friends or relatives.
- **Dowry and Bride burning:** In the year 2015, an account of 6787 deaths due to dowry cases was registered in India according to the Indian National Crime Bureau reports. This dowry system creates a lot of problem before and after marriage especially in low and middle class family. The man’s family demands money from the woman family which the bride’s family may not be able to afford. Cases like burning the bride because of dowry issue was even reported.

- **Disparity in education:** In the 21st century also in rural areas the education level of men are more than women and over 63% women are not getting education at all.
- **Domestic violence:** According to the women and child development official around 70% of Indian women are facing domestic violence which is widely spread all over. Husband, relative or other family members are the one who culprits.
- Girls have no property rights like boys forever.
 - **Child Marriages:** Girls are always considered as problematic and burden to the family. Therefore the family will marry their girl child as early as possible. This practice is mostly seen in rural areas.
 - **Inadequate Nutrition:** Families with lower socio-economic status fail to provide nutritious food. This lack of nutrition in childhood will affect in their later life also .Domestic violence and status in the family: It is the abuse or brutality against ladies.
 - Women are considered as underneath compared to men so they are not permitted to join military services.
 - **Status of widows:** Widows are considered as useless in the Indian culture. They are dealt with inadequately and compelled to wear white garments.

In the recent years, violence against women in Delhi has expanded. As reported, it is found that two out of three ladies have cope up around two to five time's wrong behavior in the recent years. Home, working places, or other places like club, streets etc are the places women are

harassed. They are not only are risk in the night time but also day time too. Gender-friendly environment and improper functional infrastructure like alcohol consumption and drugs in open places, inadequate light services, insecurity in public toilets, sidewalks, lack of police service, improper working helpline number etc. are the reason for sexual harassment and violence according to the recent survey.

Rahul K. Bhonsle (2013) most women lost their trust in police that they will help in reported harassment cases. Now this is a big issue to be solved urgently so that women can live safely in our country. The violations like being raped by family member, physical harassment from husband and his family, dowry issues and so many other cases are still happening in rural areas. IF we take the example of Nirbhaya gang-rape in Delhi. It was a horrible event which is still unforgettable. Almost half of the population of our country is women therefore they are half participants in the growth and development of India. Even in this advanced era it is very horrible to say about the doubtful safety of woman in India. Public offense after the bloodthirsty rape and murder of Nirbhaya, a 23 year old student, in the capital of India on 16 December 2012 has captured the attention on necessity for comprehensive measures for safety and security of women. There has been no decrease in incidents of violation and physical and mental harassment of women in Indian society. The hidden and strange male behavior towards women has to be changed and make women feel secure in our society.

These include transforming urbanization, cross-culture migration and socio economic landscape. Surveys and Studies declare that aggression in male impression has generated a feeling of not safe in women. Biological productivity of men to sexual aggressiveness has not been influenced by the bigger development for sex quality.

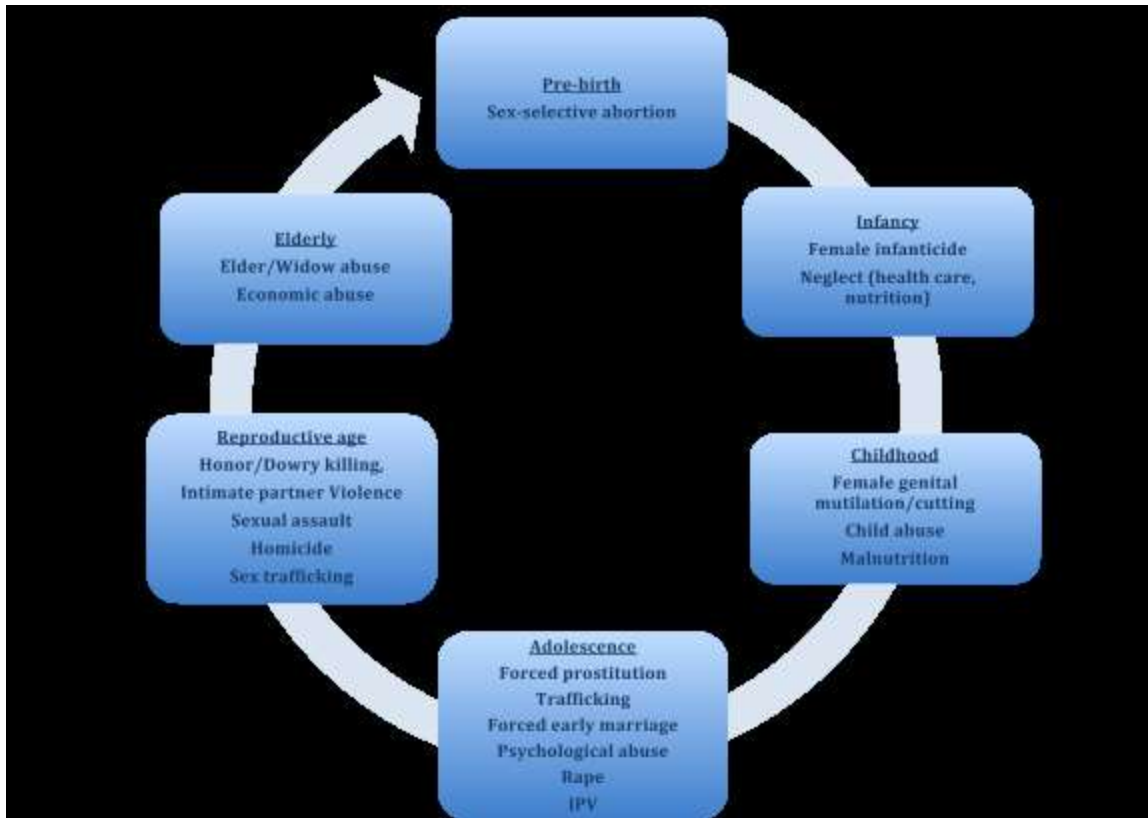
Incidentally many women are getting in the work space; their defenselessness appears to have expanded. In spite of money related and material security women keep on being casualties at home and outside to male narrowness which shows now and again in mental and physical brutality rape and assault being it's most corrupt shape.

Despite of socio-economic status males are showing their violence behavior like aggression on women. This can be explained in which Nirbhaya case in December 2012. The male dominating behavior even in work settings, exploits his power and position. Cases of acid attack by men are very common when a proposal is rejected by the women.

About 88% of women working in IT sectors are facing the sexual harassment from their boss and co-workers in their work settings. On the 2010 survey this workplace harassment was found to be very common. However in a public debate revealed that, all sort of workplaces are equally prone to this harassment whereas the less privileged jobs are facing more severe harassment.

The violence against women is a matter to worry even though many strict laws, perceived change in women status in the society, and increased vigilance. This is not only the case with India but other countries also.

Types of Violence against Women and Girls by Lifecycle Stages



Woman Rights

Rahul K. Bhonsle (2013) says that both legally and socially women are entitled, there are some rights devoted for both male and female, but mainly for women only. These include the following:

Rights of women for status and honor that mentioned no male has the right to make offer at a woman bother or sexually hassle.

With all respects nobody has the rights to torture a woman, wherever she is, at home, work places, public transports, in school, college, and universities or in a social meeting.

Physical and mental security rights: Nobody has the rights to use physical compel, torment physically or psychologically mentally, or forces women in any way, regardless of affiliation of

that particular woman. Authority to disagree: Women have the rights to grumble when abused even in the slightest way accept exhortation and embrace the right course under such conditions, despite of the status of the person, supervisor, relative or an areas spook . Women rights for security according to Visakha rules for counteractive action of inappropriate behavior at the working environment.

Physical or psychological harassment against women is not in her hand as it is made out to be now and again, prevailing conduct is not anybody's privilege and not a women's fate , along these lines whining against the same is in excellent order .A benefit is regard under all the conditions

Causes, protective and risk factors

Some of the major causes of violence against women are gender discrimination and inequality, which is influenced by the imbalances among structure and power of gender disparities existing at different levels or degrees.

Men and women roles are already set in the society by the social rules and because of this the women has less power and control which finally leads to violence against women. In social, economic, cultural and political right as well as public and private sectors of life the inequality can be noticed. This differentiation among men and women brings prohibitions and limitations in women's life like freedom, choices and chances. This at last leads to violations against women, abuses, exploitations of women.

Violence against females is not only the result of gender discrimination, but also reinforces low status of women in society and the differences among women and men. (UN General Assembly, 2006)

Risk Factors

There are a number of factor which increase the risk of violence against women. It is stated in the ecological model, include:

- ❖ Eye witness and victims of child abuse
- ❖ substance abuse including alcohol
- ❖ illiteracy rate
- ❖ low socio-economic status
- ❖ the existence of money-making, educational and occupation differentiation among men and women in an close relationship;
- ❖ fights with partner;
- ❖ insecurity over inheritance;
- ❖ male dominating in decision making;
- ❖ female submissive is the attitudes and practices
- ❖ lack of safety places for women,
- ❖ violence in and out of home;
- ❖ inappropriate punishment for the culprits who committed the violence,;

Low levels of awareness among service providers, law enforcement and judicial actors. (Bott, et al., 2005; Other hazard elements identified with brutality that have been distinguished with regards to the United States include: young age; poor mental health levels identified with low self-regard, aggression, depression, enthusiastic uncertainty or reliance, introverted or marginal identity characteristics and social detachment; antisocial or borderline personality ; characteristics and social separation; history of discipline as a child; unfortunate family connections; destitution related issues, for example, packing or financial anxiety; and low levels

of group intervention or authorizations against aggressive behavior at home (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008)

Protective Factors

- secondary education for girls is must
- terminating child marriage;
- women's financial liberty and availability employment;
- social rules that help gender equality;
- quality feedback service;
- safety and security,
- Availability to support groups.

More researches has to be done on the risk and security of women, their previous experience as a survivor of violence at any age; behavior of men and their level of communication with their female partners; men's use of physical harassment against other men; as well as women and girl's restricted mobility (WHO, 2005).

Risk and protection are factors which are directly linked for example a child who is an eye-witness of his father harassing his mother; it is necessary that this child will become a criminal or shows anti-social behavior in his later life. Or a women with high status and highly educated is protected or rebellious to violation. Violence against women is an elaborate social, economic and cultural actuality.

Perception of safety and security among women's in Jammu & Kashmir culture

"Violence against women disrupts and spoils or kills the enjoyment by women of their human rights and major flexibilities... In all societies, to a largest or minor rates, Rape and sexual assault leads to discrimination on the basis of sex, because it snatches the women's ability to live with pride and also restrict her functions in the society."

As this research is carried out on the perception of safety and security among women in different cultures, here we will discuss the perception of safety and security among women in Kashmir. As Kashmir is the region where majority of the population is Muslim and where majority of the population is living in rural areas. So the effect of religion and residential area influences the perception of safety and security. As women in Kashmir have different outlook in terms the way they dress up, they talk and the ways of performing different tasks. Women in Kashmir always prefer to wear the dress which will cover their whole body but at the same time they are having the fear of being raped and harassed at different walks of life. As they feel insecure because of their past life experience of witnessing the critical cases of rape and molestation. As per the official reports the total number of rape case registered in the state since **2006** are **1326** an alarming rate, majority of these cases were done by the security forces in the valley, such as; Gujjardara-Manzgam (District Kulgam, 2011); Trehgam (District Kupwara,1990); Kunan Poshpora (District Kupwara 1991); Chak Saidpora (District Pulwama); (1992); Bihota (District Doda, 2001 Shopian (2009)and many more are the main responsible for the generation of fear among women. These cases put a question mark on the safety and security of women in the valley. Women in Kashmir too have a fear of being raped and harassed even if they cover their

whole body but they fail to change the vision of people where everything is done without discriminating the women fully covered and one with modern dress code. The study of **Rape, Impunity and justice in Kashmir (2014)** carried out by **Seema Kazi** gives us the point that dress code of a women is not mandatory or licenses of being raped and harassed or not. But women in Kashmir are having handful of evidences to show that anyone can be the victim at any point of time. there are many places where the intensity of fear is marginally high when compared to other places, such as; insecurity while using public transport like buses and train etc, insecurity while travelling alone, insecurity and more dangerous in coming out of home in darkness, insecurity while travelling through the area of security personals, insecurity in the crowd of festivals and so on. In an empirical study of **Medicins Sans Frontieres (2006)** revealed that the cases of rape in Kashmir is very high when compared with the other disputed and conflict zones such as sierra , Sri Lanka and Chechnya.

NIGERIA

The incessant menace of rape occurrences in modern Nigeria is given serious concern to both the legal practitioners, religious leaders, medical practitioners and politicians who legislate and provide legal frame work for court to apply and deal with the phenomenon accordingly.

Achunike and kitaire (2014)

It is imperative to state that, statistics on rape incidents in Nigeria may not be good reflection of the extend and magnitude of crime. Stigmatization of rape victims keeps the number know as most victim does not want their identity revealed

In the United States where about 80,000 cases of rape were reported to the police from 2004 to 2010, according to United Nations data, US Justices and Department estimates 300,000 American women are raped annually, and the Centre for Disease Control says, 1.3 million, this shows that even in the most developed societies accurate data about the exact number of rape cases are difficult to obtain.

In Nigeria between 2012 to 2013, the state police command recorded 678 cases which should be seen as a number. Unreported rape cases are on the increase. More alarming is that the epidemic affects underage persons. The media are replete with reports of young girls sexually violated as young as three months. From other states, cases are making the news daily. The young, the elderly, and even babies are assaulted. According to 2009 study Clinical Psychology Review, in 65 studies from 22 countries, the highest prevalence rate of child sexual abuse was in Africa (34.4 percent). Most child sexual abuse is by men. About 30% are the child's relatives, brothers, fathers, uncles, cousins – about 60% are other acquaintances such as friends or neighbors, strangers or offenders and about 10% on child sexual cases, the studies revealed.

Section 353 of the Criminal Code treats rape discriminately, while unlawful and indecent assault of a male person is punishable by three years imprisonment, Section 360 of the Act regards indecent assault on a woman, a misdemeanor, with two years imprisonment. More obstacles – the law expects corroborated evidence or a witness for a crime committed mostly secretly. If the case survives these encumbrances, unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl or above 13 years and under 16 years of age or a woman or girl who is an idiot or imbecile is punishable by two years imprisonment. The law never punishes rape of younger people. The issue of rape and society's reaction towards the victims is discouraging. Society should stop blaming rape victims.

Rape is a crime , the long walk to minimizing it starts with rapists facing stringent punishments rather than excusing them due to lack of evidence to corroborate their guilt(vanguard 2014)

PUNJAB

Punjab is one of the most vulnerable state of India in terms of safety and security .The crime rate of the Punjab is very high compared to other states of India. It is on the third number in crime rate according to one of the latest survey. Every day people here the news of rapes, sexual assault, domestic violence, kidnapping etc throughout Punjab. If we talk about the culture of the Punjab, it is much concerned regarding the safety and security of women. Women are highly respected in their culture, they are treated same as that of the men and Government has also given all the rights to women. But in day to day life it is only a myth. On the real bases women are discriminated on the basis of gender. Domestic violence is continuously increasing in Punjab and one of the major reason for that is women are considered physically and emotionally weak Other causes include, men being the victim of drugs and alcohol betrayed their partners. Children of such families mimic their fathers behavior and due such worst activities in future, spoiling the life of the various women. In spite of women playing fourfold roles in society, like in education sector they are highly ranked than men, but still sexual harassments, domestic violence, acid attacks are increasing day by day.

The estimation of the rape cases filed in Punjab in 2014 was 196 in number. 111 cases were filed in Ludhiana, 34 in Amritsar and 51 in Chandigarh. These were more than filed in 2013.The number of rape cases filed in 2013 were 177 in number. It was confirmed by NCRB

organization that Ludhiana had highest kidnapping cases in Punjab, as compared to other states of Punjab. According to the latest survey, during 2015 597 rape cases were filed, 826 cases of molestation, 1054 dowry cases. The condition is more worse than we think, there are exactly equal or more cases which were not filed due to some certain reasons.

Violence against women is highly related to status of the women .if the women is economically depend on their family members then she will definitely become the victim of domestic violence .these women having low social and economic status cannot their voices, if they are sexually harassed or sexually assaulted. There cases are never filed due to stigma or repercussions. Due to such incidents infanticide is common in Punjab. This kind of mentality is portrayed by the Punjab's through a popular phrase "Raising a daughter is like watering a neighbor's garden". But they are rising the levels of drug and alcohol has lead to the significant increase in violence against women.

AFGHANISTAN

In Afghanistan majority of the population is of Muslims .In muslims women are highly respected and are given high priority as it is mandatory in the Islam religion .As we already know that the women are not totally safe anywhere, same is the case with the women of Afghanistan. Afghanistan is one of the most vulnerable countries and is listed among the countries where women safety and security is myth. It is considered as totally insecure environment for women to live. Domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse is continuously spreading day by day. The Afghani culture, norms, values are threatened by the violence against women. The freedom of

the Afghani women is restricted according to their culture. We are living in 21st century, and the women are now playing multiple roles in their day to day life. But the case is reverse in Afghanistan; women from there cannot be independent. They economically depend on their family members, because they are not allowed to do jobs according to their culture.

According to the survey of 2013, 4154 cases have been reported in the first six months related to women violence. There was increase nearly by 25% than the cases which were reported in 2012. These cases mostly include harsh physical violence, slapping, kicking, and throwing stones and beating. Most of the cases are unreported as it is prohibited in their culture and unfortunately if they raise their voice then they are continuously discriminated and life becomes burden for them. In 2013, a woman was raped, instead of getting emotional support by her family members and relatives, she was rewarded mercy killing. In 2012, 400 cases of rape and honor killing were reported but most of these cases remain unreported in rural area.

In 24 Feb, 2008 one of the shocking case was reported according to which a 22 year old woman namely Fatima was continuously abused and beaten by her inhuman husband belongs to western Afghanistan. When she was admitted in the hospital, according to doctor, her toes were cut off, she was burnt with hot water. She was continuously beaten for two months. This led to the end of her world as she was physically impaired. We often think that the women which is moderately dressed are sexually harassed more than the women wearing fully covered dresses. But it is only a myth and dressing sense has nothing to do with sexual harassment. It was found that women wearing fully covered dresses like burqas and sarees were more in number who were raped than the women wearing short dresses. If it could have been true then the women from Afghanistan should be safer than the women from western countries. But it is not like that, women are not safe anywhere in the world.

BHUTAN

In Bhutan, they follow Buddhism mainly. The attitude towards girl or women is same in almost all country or society. But when compared to other cultures Bhutan is having less rape or harassment cases reported till date. Most of the cases of harassment against women were due to alcohol consumption, whereas in Bhutan culture intake of alcohol is not encouraged. March 8th is celebrated as the day to increase awareness of women on the face of abuse, violence and injustice. Still, there are cases of violence against women even though the government takes initiations. Domestic harassment, sexual assault, child abuse is continuously spreading day by day.

According to Bhutanese the violent incident gets initiated for no special reason. Reasons can be of anything, maybe financial problem in family, workload pressure of husbands', drinking, or doubt and jealousy. None reported that the harassment was out disobedience as a reason. Women found it difficult to seek help for the violence they face. About 4 in 10 women who experience partner violence shows negligence to tell their family or friends. Instead of complaining they found other strategies to fight against this violation were like leaving home, leaving their partner, retaliating, and trying to find help.

Chapter II



Review of Literature

A review of related literature is a medium which paves way for a clear understanding of the area of research undertaken previously and throw light on the potential areas which are yet be covered. There are number of researchers conducted research on the same topic, but I want analyze the some topic in my own dissertation. They conducted different studies in this area and these studies are the guidelines for my work. The below mentioned studies reflect the safety and security among women in different cultures

Melissa E. Dichter and Richard J. Gelles did a study in the year 2012. This study focused mainly on the response to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) but they do not give any guarantee the safety of the victim's future. The tool of the study was questionnaire. The sample size was 164 women out of which 11 women participated in qualitative interviews. The result of the study was that the feeling of insecurity was related with the experiences the individual is getting from IPV, which includes threats and sexual abuse. The women who face insecurities due to this may get a sense of safety with the support from others and keeping a distance from their partners.

Wilcox et al. (2007) did a survey at southeastern state university. The sample was 1010 females of both undergraduate and graduate students. They collected objective as well as subjective experiences from women who suffered from sexual abuse or coercion, physical and psychological harassment, and pursue among college women, paying individual attention to actual victimization involvement while in college accompany with cognitive assessments of campus risk, emotionally based anxiety about crime, and fear related alert behavior. Results came out that there was a connection between real victimization and subjective experience to crime.

Messing et al. (2011) conducted the research on 755 abused women's and defensive strategies and her partner's blackmail, pursue, and moderate and severe violence 8 months later. Certain level of violence and abuse was decreased with the help of emergency domestic violence shelter and protection act for women. Safety planning and other ways of strategies had no relation with violation was found from the research.

Michael A. et al (2003) conducted a study on domestic violence among 2 rural areas in Bangladesh. The variables of this study were good education, higher socioeconomic status, non-Muslim religion, and joint family. All these variables found to be related with a decrease in hazards of domestic attack towards women. They found that the areas which were more culturally moderate territory, higher individual-level ladies who are independent and here and now participation in reserve funds and credit meeting were both related with essentially lifted dangers of violence, and group level factors has no correlation to violence. In the less socially traditionalist area, interestingly, singular level ladies' status pointers were irrelevant to the danger of brutality, and group level measures of ladies' status were related with essentially bring down dangers of heartlessness, probably by strengthening beginning regulating changes in sex relation.

Fiona barlow et al (1997) they conducted a survey on female in patients of psychiatric hospital. Fifty-three was the sample size and used to interview method to collect data .in the interview they were asked about their safety and security and also the ways to develop this. Almost all the participants were the victim of sexual violence. The subjects are hesitant to share their problems they faced with the staff members. The suggestions given by the subject was that there should be

wards for female's patients only and this will bring a feeling of safety and security to some extent. They also suggest that staffs with good characters, more staff awareness and attentiveness, and single rooms with safety.

Morris. (1997) A performed a study on violence faced by women by their partners. 500 women were taken for this survey, among which 438 women were with their present partners and the rest 71 with newly partners. The subjects' were interviewed in both face-to-face as well as telephonic ways. The result came out that in the last 12 months of time around 25% of the women with current partners and almost 75% of the women with recent partners revealed that they had faced at least one act of physical or sexual abuse by their partner. The drinking behavior of the partner was the main reason behind this harassment. Mostly were being pushed and grabbed by their partner. Many got injured also. To cope up with this the women left there partner for some times.

Jaden, Patricia et al (1996) They conducted a survey through telephonic interview to analyze the violence faced by women. The survey was done to from November 1995 to may 1996. The sample was 8,000 women and 8,000 me providing comparable information on women's ' and men's encounters with brutal victimization. The result found that the3y faced incidents of rape, physical attacks and stalking as well as intimate partner violence also. U.S. women, with 52% of those surveyed reporting physical abuse, and 1.9 reporting sexual attack during the last 12 months. All the attacks end up with physical injury. Racial and ethnic contrasts were critical, with Native American's women the well on the way to report assault and physical assault

victimization. Ladies experienced more accomplice savagery, were more probable to be harmed amid a strike, and will probably have been stalked.

Jericho M. Hackett et al .they conducted a survey in this year (2015). This study is focused only Rape Myths, Rape Scripts, and Common Rape Experiences of College Women. rape is pervasive as collages . Despite the fact that examination recommends shared traits crosswise over numerous collage women's ' rape encounters (e.g., culprits utilizing various coercive procedures), vignettes used to survey rape observations regularly reflect false convictions. Two studies fluctuating a culprit's coercive strategies analyze assault discernment's utilizing vignettes reflecting assault myths, rape scripts, or numerous collage women's ' regular rape encounters. participants see a women who was raped all the more emphatically in vignettes reflecting basic t rape encounters versus those reflecting assault myths or scripts. Hypothetical, instructive, and explore suggestions are discussed. Keywords rape casualty observations, assault myths, rape scripts, accuse, responsibility.

Janine M. Zweig Martha R. Burt(2007) this study is focused in Predicting Women's Perceptions of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Agency , The Urban Institute Study objectives were to evaluate if group office cooperation's, the attributes of administrations gave by staff, and the mixes of administrations got can foresee ladies' view of casualty administration support around abusive behavior and rape. Information were gathered from office agents in 26 groups, and both ladies who utilized administrations and others living as a part of the group (n = 1,509 women). Women's found nonprofit casualty benefits more supportive in light of staff conduct in those organizations and the degree to which womens felt control when working with staff;

accommodation of administrations was improved when offices connected with the lawful framework and other group offices.

Chernobyl, et al (2015) have conducted a study which reveals that the major concern in organizations is to enhance profitability by increasing workplace safety. The day to day events going on in many industries has increased the concern of attention towards safety over past 30 years. In order to promote safety and to limit the future disasters, various steps had been taken by different organization. The purpose is to understand basics aspects of safety for successful implementation of safety interventions in the society. Various emerging themes are seen in review it was seen that even safety in culture is a valuable construct, but inherent weaknesses are still there. Likely there is no standard definition and way of assessing the construct. Methodologies are ill effective, delicate link between performance and safety as shown by multiple researches. A good number of researches had been conducted on the field of safety, especially the public space ad its relation with the women fear of crime. In prior years more attention is devoted towards the perception of safety in students at college level. However there seems significant deviation in the literature and the field is growing. This topic is discussed under several headings related to the social and human geography, urban and transportation geography, campus crime etc. The literature relevant to this topic in including both quantitative and qualitative data conducted by scholars. .

The university of Mary Washington (UMW) 2009 annual security report and the campus safety article from the bullet, the University of Mary Washington on students news paper. The main domains shown in literature include perception of safety and physical structures (including buildings, landscaping and lightening), the perception of safety related to various types of issues

(violence in terms of physical harassment, abuse, theft, sexual assaults) and also the administrative and campus security let the students to take precautions. Thus all the literature on this topic explains the versatile degree of perception of safety and security among women and men.

Currie et al. (1994) taking specific incidents in view, the perceptions of safety among men and women vary). They found that a many women are experiencing the threatening events in the campus than men. Currie believes that this ratio leads women to experience more fear on college campus than men resulting in taking more safety precautions than men. In their study, Fletcher and Dryden (2007), found that perception of women is that they belong to group which is more at risk than men in the matters of safety. Thus study reveals that they are avoiding these places during night, avoid walking alone, and are worried about an uncertain activity.

Fletcher and Dryden (2007) they suggested ,that security services vary drastically among colleges, as most of the studies showed campus security providing various security vigilance, safety service, emergency phone numbers, emergency phone system (“blue lights”),and found that the most of the people in their study were aware of campus security, but less number of people had actually used these services. avoidance strategies were mostly used by students, rooming with another person, including using keys in a defensive manner. According to Hall and Sandler (1984, 9), women are rarely using campus security services and some are being unintentionally discouraged from using security of campus when they admit their vulnerable reports.

Franzosa (2009) studies show that safety risks of students could be limited by campus security. State that by building better bonds between students and security by encouraging Communication within them. Franzosa said that any situation could be easily handled if security is alert and is in connection with students in various measures of security. Students also needed to be knowledgeable about the risks that exist, without being fearful unnecessarily in the campus. Create a sense of fear or stop freedom is not the way to deal with insecurities inside the campus instead spread awareness, availability of resources and open social interactions with students are the best way.

Fletcher and Bryden (2007) they suggested that the perception of safety relating to physical structures, and the availability of resources like emergency phones are main in physical safety features in college campuses. Designing preventive measures to ensure the safety, but physical environment should be clearly explained and information is needed.

Scope of the study

One vital aspect of life is safety and security and it forms the second level on the hierarchy of Maslow, being of prime importance. Since ages, safety of women have had been a central theme in their lives. In different cultures, safety of women is a different story. Different cultures have set different parameters for the safety and security of women. The current study tries to understand the perception of safety in women among different cultures. This study will further explore the differences that cultures have developed over time regarding the perception of safety in women. Previous studies have studied different aspects of the perception of safety in women but this study tries to understand the cultural differences of this perception.

The study was further reveal how much safety women feel in their cultures and what role does culture exactly play. This study will also seek to understand how safe women feel at workplaces or at public places or the institutions where they study and spend most of their time and how culture is important in this.

This study is helpful to create better security measures and manuals for women and define things according to their perception, with what they consider safe and unsafe for themselves. This will further improve the safety of women at work places and at institutions where they study or spend their time. This will also help to eliminate any risk factors or sensitive things which other ways get unnoticed, but have negative/positive effects on the perception of safety of women

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OBJECTIVES

1. To explore different factors that women find threats to their safety and security
2. To compare the level of different factors that women find threats to their safety and security
3. To investigate the differences in perception of safety and security among women's of different cultures

HYPOTHESES

1. There exists different factors that women find threats to their safety and security
2. There exists no differences in the level of different factors that women find threats to their safety and security
3. There exists no differences in perception of safety and security among women's of different cultures

Chapter III



METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a detailed paradigm of the investigation in which a comprehensive method of testing the proposition and analyzing the collected data. The research methodology may be defined as the series of those steps taken in advance to make sure that the pertinent data will be composed in a manner that permits objective investigation of the diverse hypotheses developed with reverence to the problems. Through this, research paradigm helps the investigator to testify the hypothesis by reaching valid generalization and objective conclusion regarding the assessment of independent variable and dependent variables. It should be adequate, consistent and applicable. The choice of devices and techniques for an examination is determined by the nature of the research problem. The selection of tool, proper method, and technique is a very complicated task and must be handled with every prudence, consideration and care with reverence to procedure, time, and cost. Keeping in view all these objectives, the present section deals with the following steps:

- Research method
- Sampling
- Tools
- Procedure of Data Collection
- Statistical technique

RESEARCH METHOD

In every research work, research methods are most vital to conduct any investigation. Research is not an easy task; it requires one to carry on in a specific way along with clear-cut shape. In the

present study Descriptive Survey method was employed for recruitment of sample. This method analyzed records and interprets setting that exists at present. It involves some kind of contrast and comparison, and attempts to find out differences, affect and relationship existing among those variable which are not manipulated (Best 1992). Descriptive study explores and interprets “what is”. It is alarmed with situation that exists, opinions that are held, processes that are going on consequence that are evident that are constructed. This method involves fact and surveys to explore finding of different kinds. The main objective of descriptive research is explanation of the state of relationships as it exists at present. So, the present study was conducted to explore the perception of safety and security among women’s in different cultures.

SAMPLING

Sampling is the procedure of recruiting units from a population of interest so that by exploring the sample we may get generalized results from the population from which the sample were chosen. In this present study five cultures were selected to explore the generalized results among these cultures. Among these Jammu and Kashmir, Afghanistan, Punjab, Nigeria and Bhutan were selected in this study. The sample size of this present study were 225, among these 25 were from Afghanistan, 41 from Jammu and Kashmir, 58 from Punjab, 50 from Nigeria and 48 from Bhutan were selected through convenient sampling.

Tools

1 gender inclusive cities project: street survey questionnaire by Jagori, Published in August 2010.

Description of the Tool

This tool assesses the perception of safety and security among women's in different cultures. This tool consist o20 items. Each item is having five or six options individual has to put a tick mark on the option which best indicated their feelings about the statement.

Scoring

To find out the score of the respondent the weight age assigned to her on all items were added .this sum formed the total score of the respondent. If individual score high score in this scale it shows that she is having more insecurity.

Procedure of Data Collection

In this research work, researcher was recruited the sample of five different cultures like Jammu and Kashmir, Afghanistan, Punjab, Nigeria and Bhutan. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, Investigator was developed the bond with the subjects before real administration of security and insecurity research scale. Investigator was briefly explained but definitely the rationale of the research and asked subjects to fill up personal information given in a separate Performa. Investigator also affirmed them to read instructions given on the first page of each scale. After the information regarding research, security and insecurity scale was administer individually basis on subjects and was asked to record the responses for each item given in security and insecurity scale. The subjects were guaranteed that their names would be kept confidential. After collection of data scoring was done according to directions given in the security and insecurity manuals.

Statistical analysis

In order to analyze the data with suitable statistical techniques, the following statistical procedure was adopted in present study.

1. .Descriptive statistics is used to analyze the results.

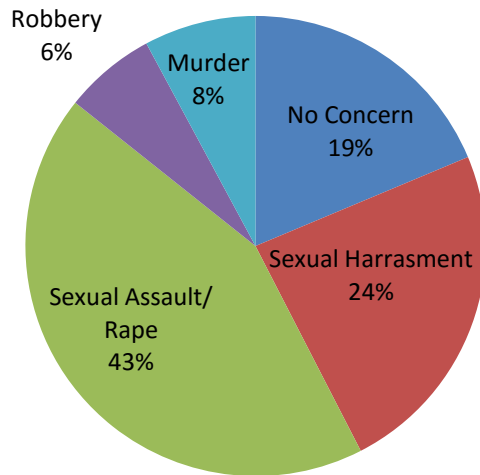
Chapter IV

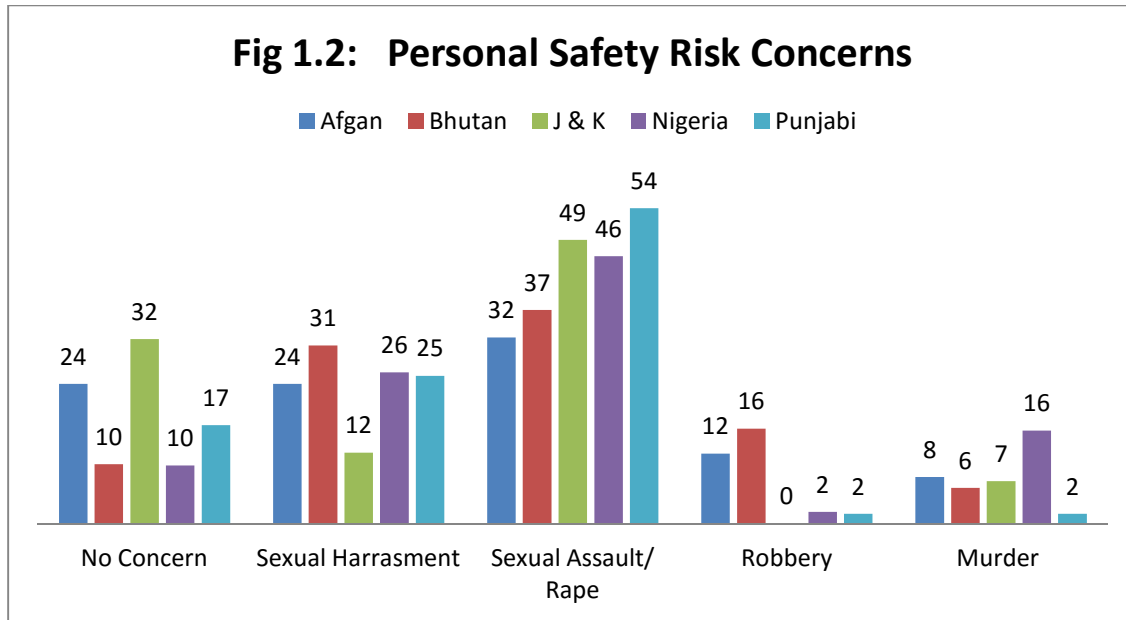


Results and discussions

This chapter deals with data analysis, results, interpretation and discussion, of the outcome in accordance with propose of the investigation. Data is not meaningful unless analysis and discussions were made. The analysis and discussion of results represents the function of deductive and inductive logic to the research process. Data analysis is most essential and critical step in research work. It means, in order to study the classify material in order to determine inherent facts. To quote F.N. Kerlinger “data analysis means ordering, categorizing, manipulating and summarizing of data to get answer to research questions”. Presentation of results and discussion of the data follows the sequences given below:

Fig 1.1: Personal Safety Risk Concerns





The fig 1.1 and 1.2 is related with the personal safety risk which women are more concern about. From the fig 1.1 it is clear that about 43% women are more concern about being sexually assault or raped than any other concern like sexual harassment (24), murder (8) and robbery (6). Among which mostly women from Punjab (54), Jammu and Kashmir (49) and Nigeria (46) are more concern and it is illustrated in the figure 1.2.

Fig 2.1 : Which factors contribute your feelings unsafe

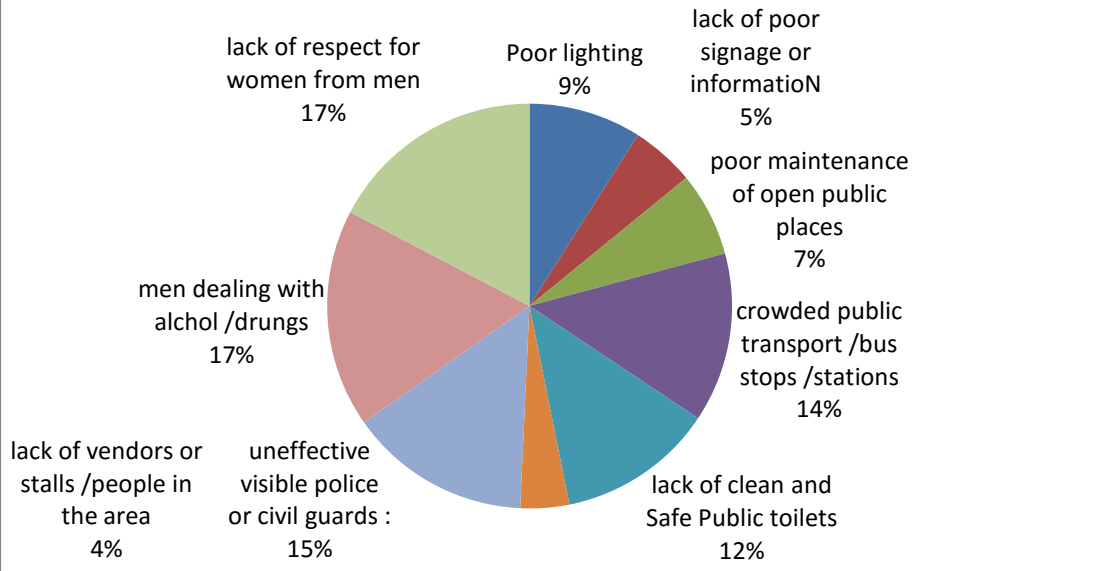
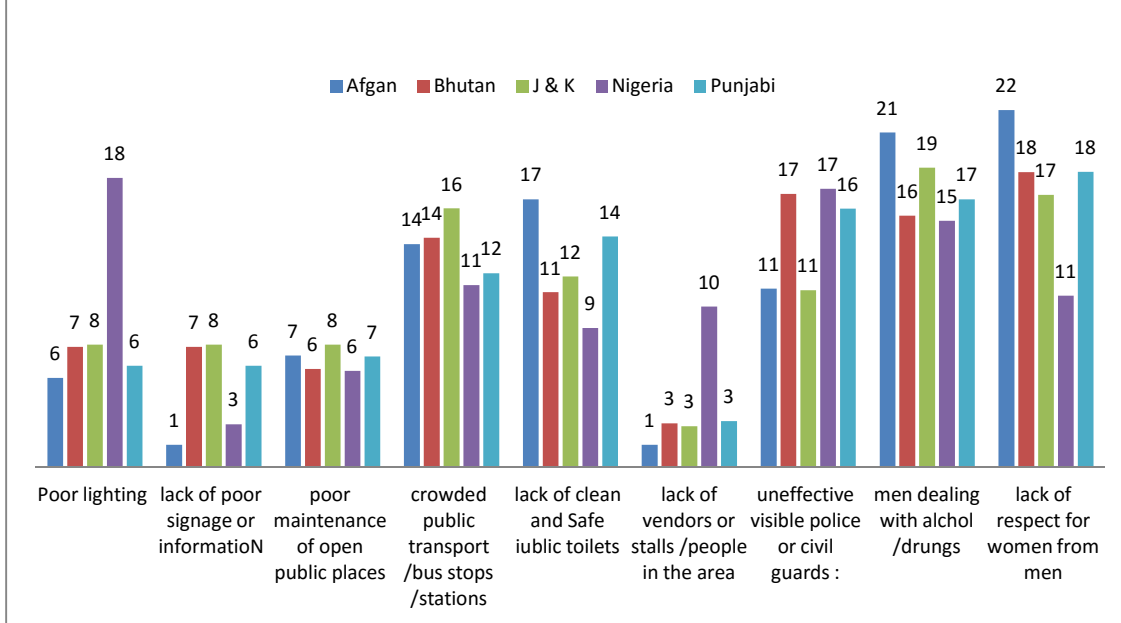


Fig 2.2: Which factors contribute you feelings unsafe



Figures 2.1 and 2.2 represent the factors which contribute women's feelings of being unsafe. In Figure 2.1, it shows that lack of respect from men (17%), men dealing with alcohol and drugs (17%), ineffective visible police and safety guards (15%), crowded public transports (14%), and lack of

clean and safe public toilets (12) are the most unsafe places and the factors contributing this lack of safety for women than other factors like poor lightning (9), poor maintenance of open public places (7), lack of poor signage or information (5) and lack of vendors or stalls/people in the area (4). From the fig 2.2 the women in Afghan are feeling more unsafe because of lack of respect from men (22), and men dealing with alcohol and drugs (21) and women in Nigeria are feeling more unsafe because of poor light facilitates.

Fig 3.1 :Factors affecting personal safety

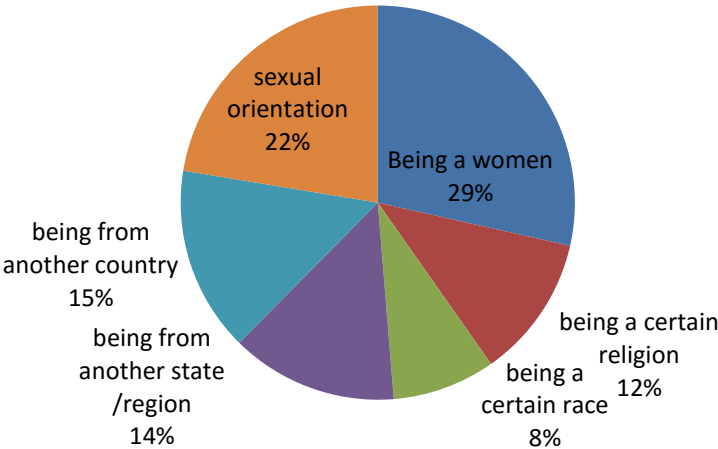
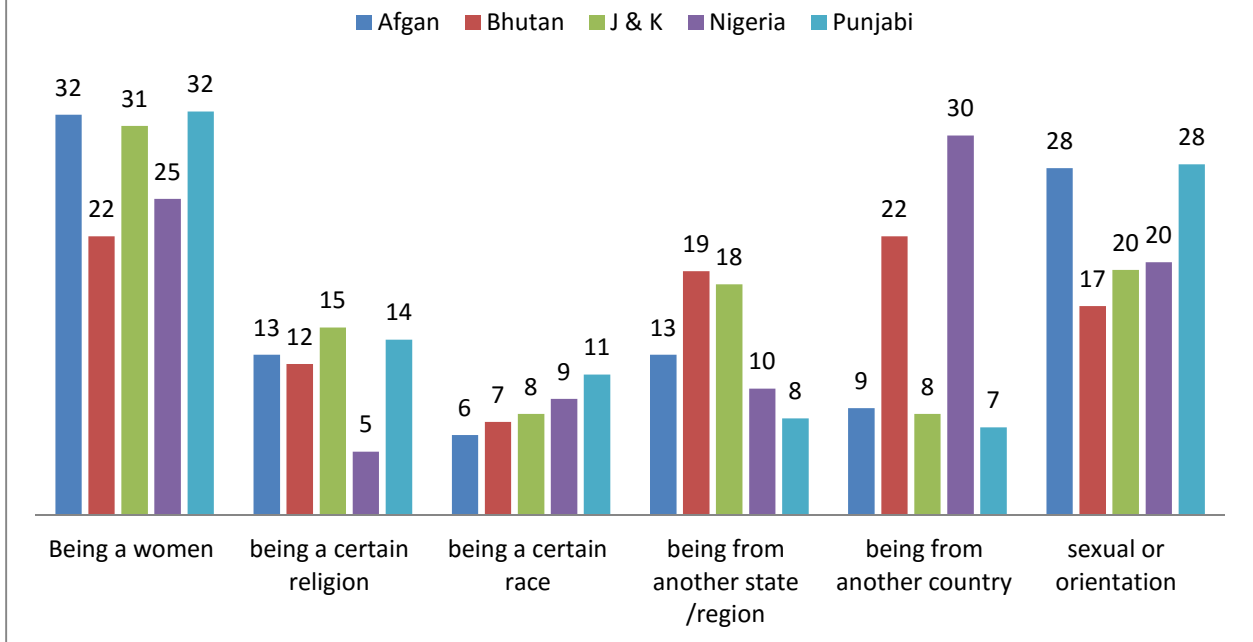
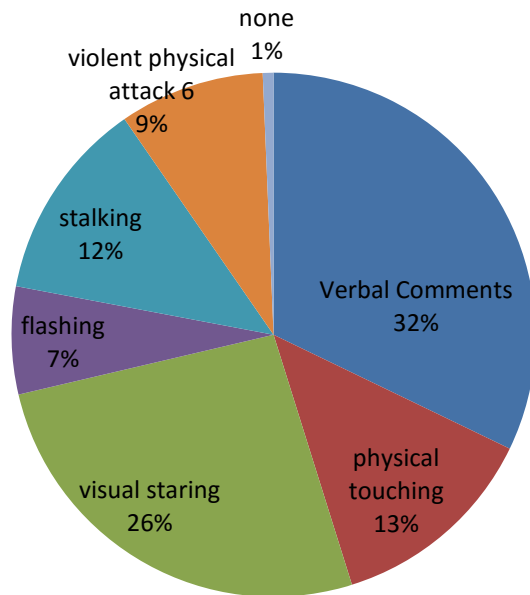


Fig 3. 2: Factors affecting personal safety



Surprisingly the results for the statement Factors affect your personal safety; most women preferred the option “being a women (29)” which is a sad part as well. Second, the sexual orientation (22), and then comes being from other country (15) and being from other state/ region (14). In the Fig 3.2 it shows that “Being a women” is the factor which affects the most in personal safety of women in almost all these cultures Afgan (32), Punjab (32), Jammu and Kashmir (31), Nigeria (25), and Bhutan (22). Being from another country is main factor which affects the personal safety for Nigerian women (30). The factor sexual orientation women from Afgan (28) and Punjab (28) are more contributing in personal safety.

Fig 4.1 : what kind of sexual harassment have you faced in public place



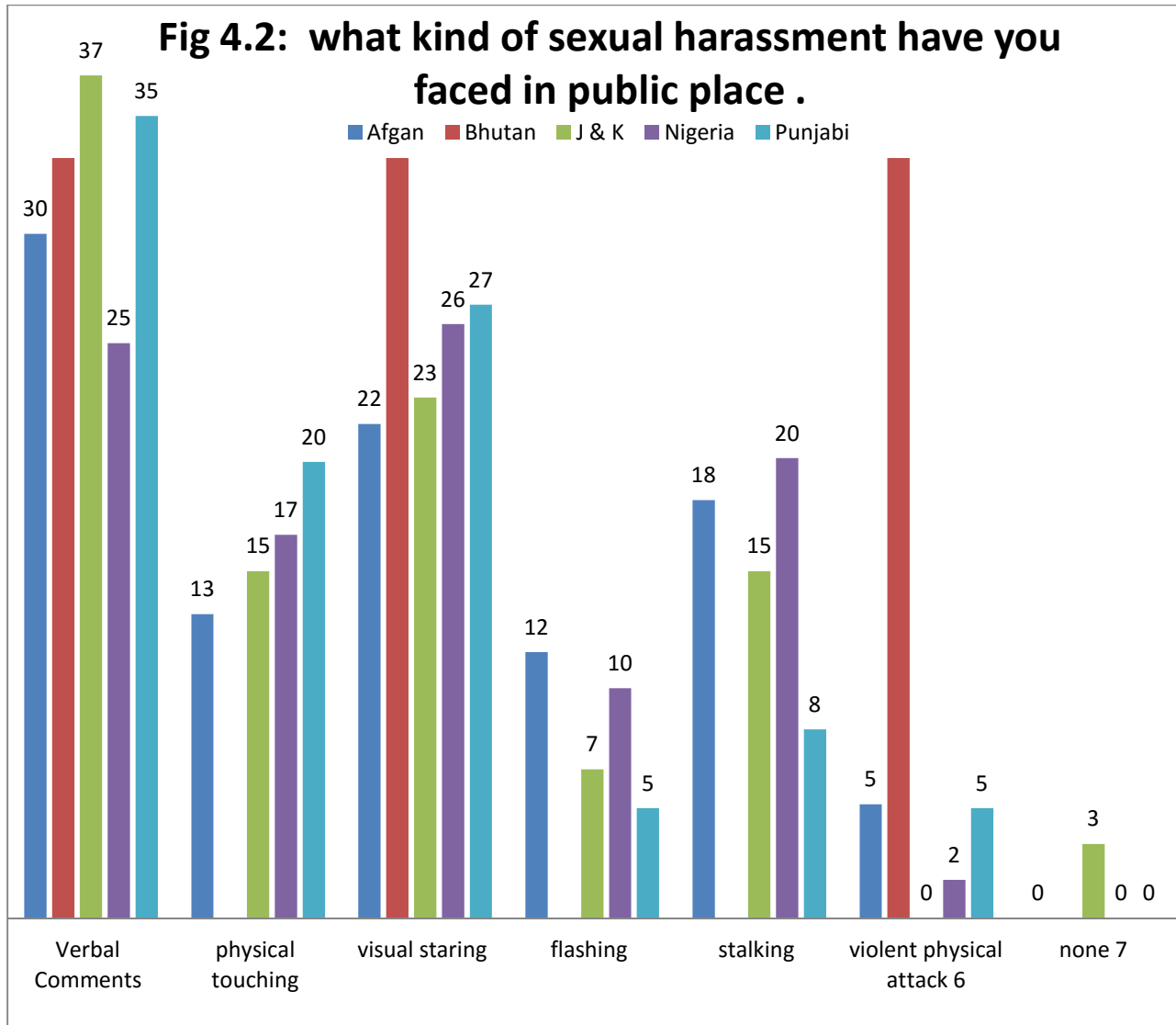


Figure 4.1 illustrates the kind of sexual harassment women faced in public place. About 32% women have faced verbal comments and 26% have faced visual staring which is the most type of harassment. Then, physical touching (13%), stalking (12%), violent physical attack (9%) and flashing (7%) are the types of harassment women faced in public places. Verbal comments are common and women faced in almost all cultures like in Jammu and Kashmir (37), Punjab (35), Bhutan (33), Afgan (30) and Nigeria (25). Visual staring (33) and violent physical attack (33) are more in Bhutan than other cultures.

Fig 5.1 how often have you experienced such incidents in the past year.

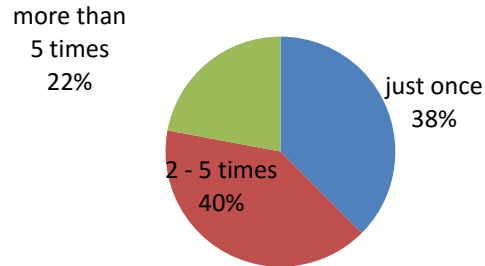
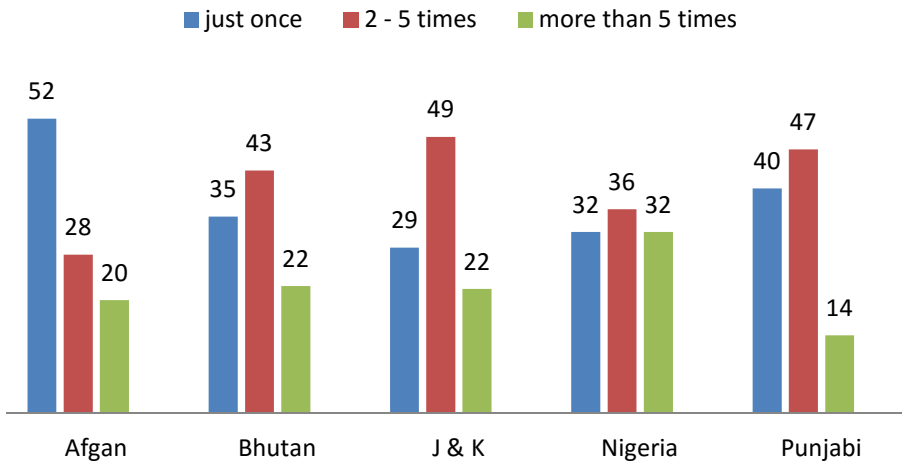
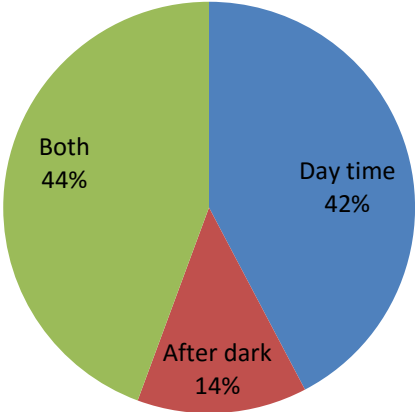


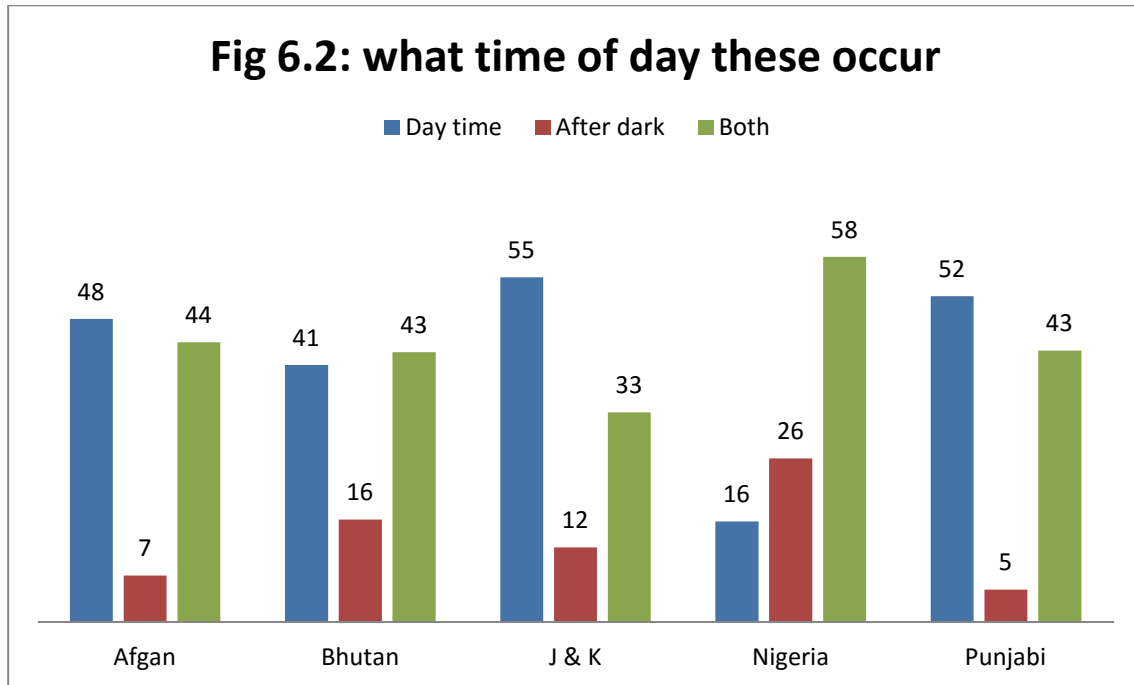
Fig 5.2: how often have you experienced such incidents in the past year.



The figure 5.1 explains about how often women have experienced such incidents in the past year. About 40 % women have experienced these types of incidents 2 to 5 times in 1 year. 38 % women have experienced just once in this year and 22 % have experienced more than 5 times which is a very bad situation. Jammu and Kashmir (49), Punjab (47), Bhutan (43), and Nigeria (36) have experienced particular incidents for about 2 to 5 times. Afghan women have experienced just once (52).

Fig 6.1: what time of day these occur





In the fig 6.1 both during day and night time women are harassed or assaulted equally. About 44% women has said both daytime and night time, 42% said in daytime they are more prone to these harassment. Fig 6.2 shows that Nigerian women are more harassed during both (58) daytime and night time, whereas Jammu and Kashmir (55) and Punjab women (52) reported they faced these incidents more during daytime.

Figure 7.1: Specific public places have you faced sexual

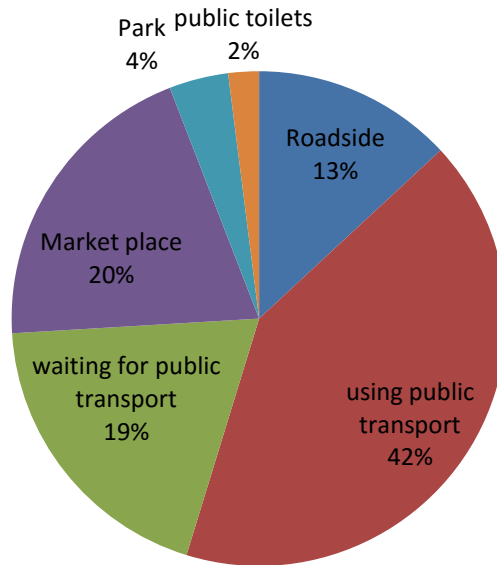
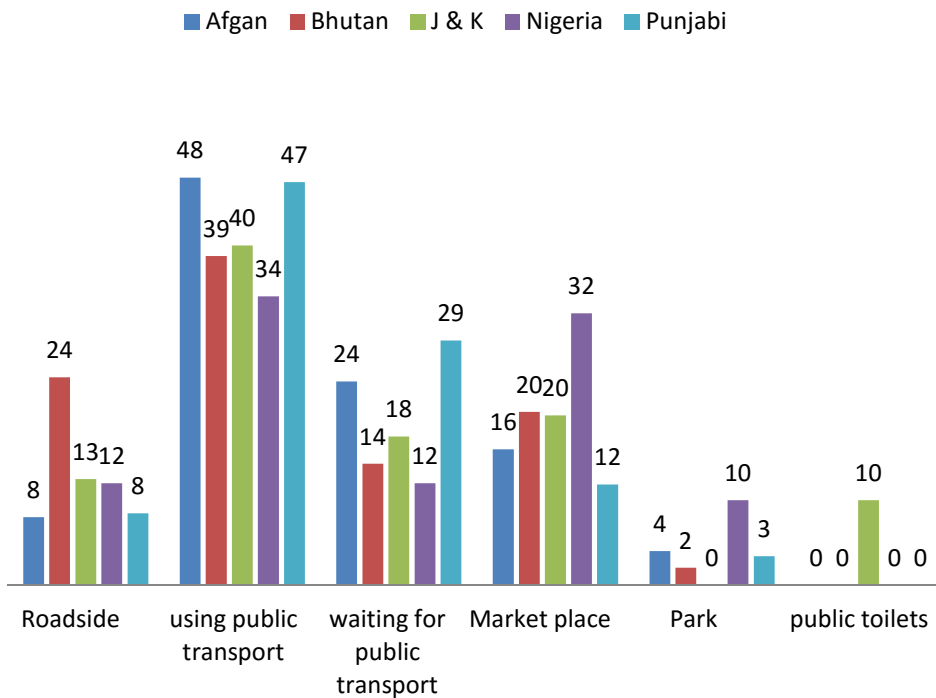


Fig 7.2 Specific public places have you faced sexual



While using the public transport about 42% women faced violence than any other public places like market (20%), waiting for public transport (19%) and roadside (13%) is illustrated in the fig 7.1. Among these Afghan (48), Punjab (47) and Jammu and Kashmir (40) women faced assault mainly while using public transport and then follows the other culture women in Bhutan (39) and Nigeria (34). In Nigeria women has experienced this in market (32) place also in explained in the fig 7.2.

Fig 8.1 How you react when you were sexually harassed

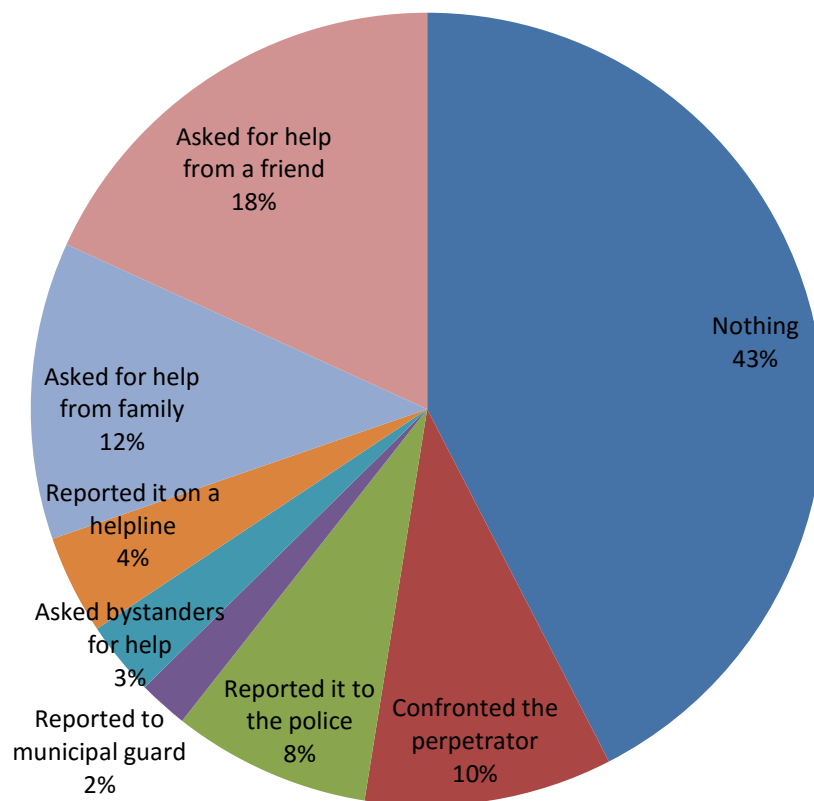
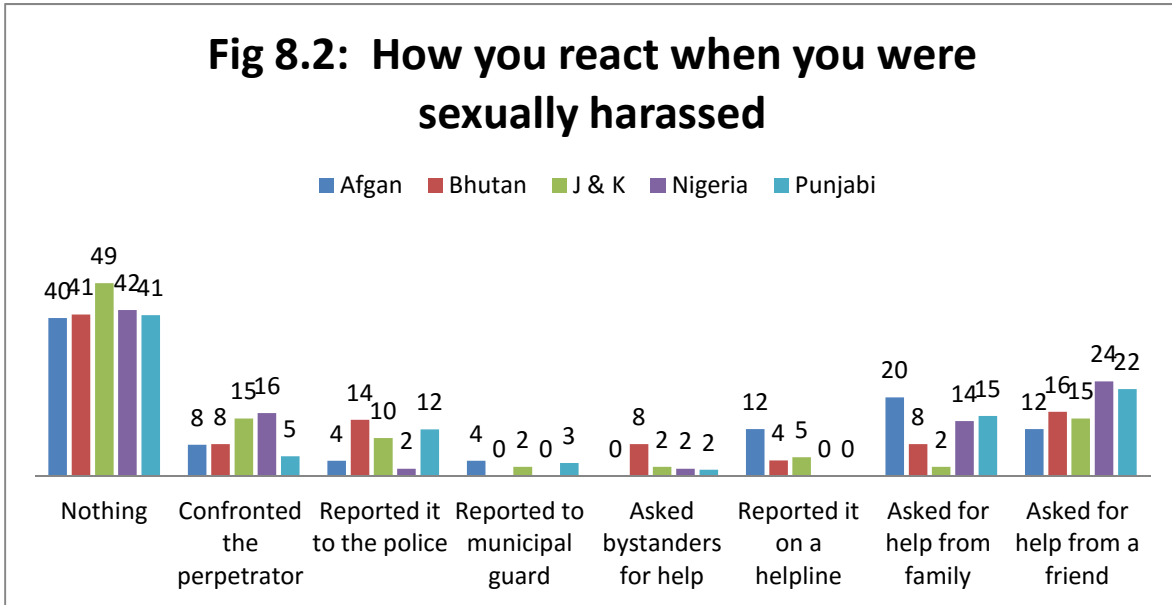


Fig 8.2: How you react when you were sexually harassed



Shockingly, in the Fig 8.1 almost 43% of the women have not reacted to this violence when they experienced it. 18% asked helps from friends and only 12% seek help from their own family. The result in Fig 8.2 revealed that almost all cultures the women have not responded to the harassment they faced, that is women from Jammu and Kashmir (49), Nigeria (42), Punjab (41), Bhutan (41) and Afghan (40).

Figure 9.1: when you reported this incident to the police, what was their Response

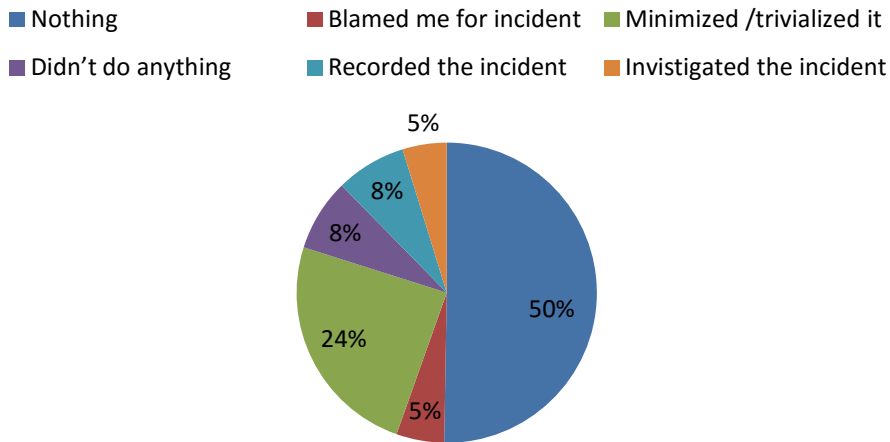
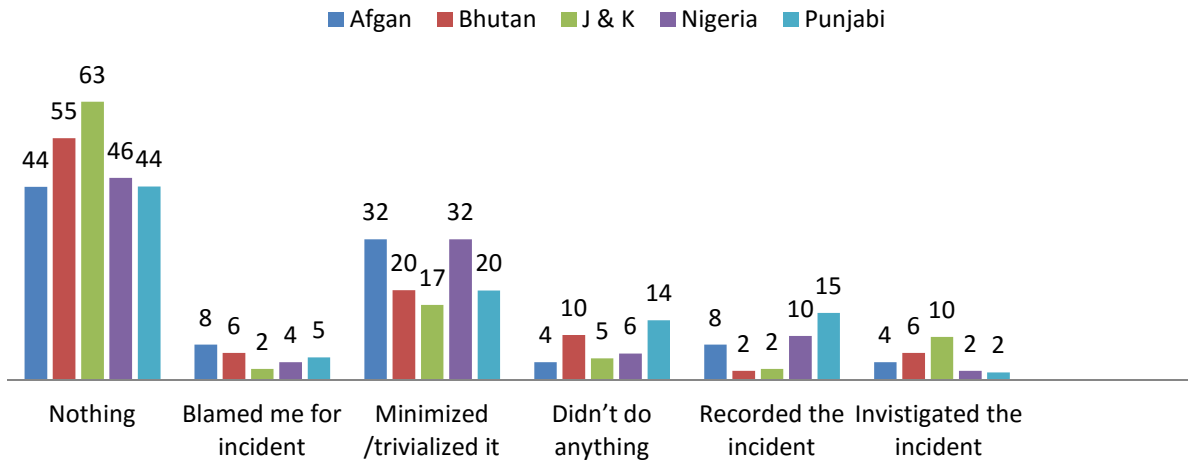


Fig 9.2: when you reported this incident to the police, what was their Response .



Another saddest finding is that when these incidents women faced were reported to the police, they have not taken any action or no response was there from the police side. In Fig 9.1 it is clearly shown that about 50% women said that police did not responded to their incident which

they reported and about 24% minimized / trivialized the incidents. The fig 9.2 explains that despite of culture the answer was same, that the police did not respond to the harassment women reported.

Chapter V

A decorative scroll graphic with a black outline and a light gray shadow. The scroll is unrolled in the middle, and the word "CONCLUSIONS" is written in a large, bold, black serif font across the center of the unrolled portion.

CONCLUSIONS

A very important part of a study is its conclusion. A research can be said complete only when it has this essential part in it. In conclusions, we explain whether to accept and reject the hypotheses.

1. There are different factors that women felt threats to their safety and security
2. There exists differences in perception of safety and security among women's of different cultures

LIMITATIONS

In every research work it has always some limitations. This is particularly true in the case of investigation because during collection of data, any individual can try cover his negative aspects. This study has also limitations; such limitations may reduce the validity and reliability of the study. The investigator considers the following limitations in this study.

1. The study was conducted only on five cultures.
2. Sample size was small in the present study due to which drawing inferences may not be scientific.
3. There was language problem in case of Punjabi culture medium subjects.
4. It would have been better, had the sample been selected from a more number of cultures.
5. The data was collected only in single campus, had the sample been recruited from more campuses to get more valid results.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study has revealed that there are so many aspects which are contributing to the insecurity among women's. So we should observe deeply those areas and try to eliminate them with tactful ways so that development of women's can take place in a proper way. For that investigator recommends that state must provide a healthy security to the women's and illuminate increasing crimes in this area. The investigator also recommends for the arrangements of guidance and counseling programmes in the educational institutions and suggests giving more freedom to the women who are suffering from security, by indulging them in different programmes. Awareness programmes should be conducted through seminars and conferences on security on women's, for that government should play an active role, as there is need of promoting the short term or long term training in the field of education for the social growth of women. Special programmes should be arranged to make women's aware of their rights. Continual social development of women at all levels must be an integral part of all educational policies and programmes. Investigator recommends parents, teachers and educators to adopt better policies based on psychology which will empower the girls by developing in them the self image as the empowerment of women is the empowerment of nation as well as these five cultures.

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Appendex

After filling the basic data, read each statement carefully and tick your best choice from given options.
Please do not leave any option blank. [Gender inclusive cities project: street survey questionnaire]

<p>Name _____ (Optional) Age _____ Years Class _____ Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F Marital status: <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Other State _____ Country _____ Family Monthly Income: <input type="checkbox"/> Below 15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 15,000-40,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Above 40,000</p>	<p>Residential Area: <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Slum</p>	<p>Sibling: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more</p>	<p>Current Stay: <input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Hostel <input type="checkbox"/> PG <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Family Type (Mostly lived in) <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear family <input type="checkbox"/> Joint family</p>
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1. How long have you lived in this city?

- Longer than 5 years 1
- 1-5 years 2
- Less than one year 3
- Just visiting the city 4

2. What personal safety risks concern you most?

- None I have no concerns 1
- Sexual harassment, hassling, 'eve teasing', stalking, touching, 'flashing', staring 2
- Sexual assault or rape 3
- Robbery or having money or possessions stolen 4
- Murder 5
- Other (specify) 6

3. Which factors contribute to your feeling unsafe? Tick the 3 most important.

- Poor lighting 1
- Lack of poor signage or information 2
- Poor maintenance of open public spaces 3
- Crowded public transport/bus stops/stations 4
- Lack of clean and safe public toilets 5
- Lack of vendors or stalls/people in the area 6
- Lack of effective visible police or civil guards 7
- Men dealing with or taking alcohol/drugs 8
- Lack of respect for women from men 9
- Other (specify) 10

4. Do any of these factors affect your personal safety? Tick all that apply.

- Being a women 1
- Being of a certain religion 2
- Being of a certain race 3
- Being from another state/region 4
- Being from another country 5
- Sexual orientation 6
- Other (specify) 7

5. What kind(s) of sexual harassment/assault have you faced in public places in the past year? Tick all that apply.

- Verbal (comments, whistling etc) 1
- Physical (touching, feeling up etc) 2
- Visual (staring, leering) 3
- Flashing 4
- Stalking 5
- Violent physical attack 6
- Other (specify) 7
- None 8

6. How often have you experienced such incidents in the past year?

- Just once 1
- 2 to 5 times 2
- More than 5 times 3

7. At what time of day did these occur?

- Daytime 1
- After dark 2
- Both 3

8. In which specific public spaces have you faced sexual harassment/assault in the past year?

Type of place	Name of specific place	
Roadside		1
Using public transport		2
Waiting for public		
-transport		3
Market place		4
Park		5
Public toilets		6
Other (specify)		7

9. On the occasions in the last year when you are sexually harassed / assaulted, what did you do?

Nothing	1
Confronted the perpetrator	2
Reported it to the police	3
Reported to municipal guard or agency	4
Asked bystanders for help	5
Reported it on a helpline/to another service	6
Told/asked for help from family	7
Told/asked for help from a friend	8
Other (specify)	9

10. What was the nature of the most recent incident you reported to the police?

Verbal (comments, whistling etc)	1
Physical (touching, feeling up etc)	2
Visual (staring, leering)	3
Flashing	4
Stalking	5
Violent physical attack	6
Other (specify)	7
None	8

11. When you reported this incident to the police, what was their response?

	NA
They blamed me for the incident	1
They minimized/trivialized it	2
They didn't do anything	3
They recorded the incident	4
They investigated the incident	5
They caught the offender	6

12. In the past year, why have you not reported some/all incidents to the police?

Not serious enough to report	1
Afraid to approach the police	2
They would not do anything anyway	3
They would blame me	4
The process is too tedious	5
Other (specify)	6
Not applicable-I reported all incidents	7

13. You do any of the following to avoid sexual harassment/assault?

Avoid certain public spaces completely	1
Avoid going out alone at all places	2
Avoid using public transport	3
Avoid going out alone after dark	4
Avoid going to crowded places	5
Avoid going to secluded places	6
Avoid wearing certain clothes	7
Carry items to protect myself	8
No o don't do anything	9
Other (specify)	10

14. What is your age?

15. What is your level of education?

Did not attend/complete primary school	1
Completed primary school	2
Completed secondary school	3
Completed/going through college/ university	4

16. Which of the following best describes your monthly household income?

Below 10,000 INR	1
10,000 – 25,000 INR	2
Above 25,000 INR	3

17. What is your occupation?

18. If you are not the main earner, what is the occupation of main earner in your household?